many of them will prosecute the Anti-Slavery (Dec. 9th.) remarks-

tion of the General prevailed against his gen-

Mr. Banks of Massachusetts, who won the

very; and the great revolution in Massachu-

Again, then, we ask, where are your Anti-

Nebraska victories in Massachusetts, New

show how much of the Anti-Slavery sentiment

Look next to the Western States. The Peo-

ple's demand there was complied with. In

Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wiscon-

sin, the opponents of Slavery and the Adminis-

tration united, without disfinction of Party.

who knows?) was powerful in those States. Be

that as it may, the popular feeling was so

body knew how, but so it was. And this fur-

nishes the explanation, we presume, of the low

platform of principles adopted in Ohio and In-

diana, and the studious effort made in many

the Anti-Slavery movement had accomplished

the result. We too rejoiced at first, but a clo-

ser scrutiny into the cause, character, and re-

tion. Had the canvass been conducted alone

upon the Anti-Slavery issue, every State would

have been revolutionized, and we could have

calculated the results. We are constrained to

admit that it was not so conducted. Many

honest men were misled. So that the Admin-

istration were overthrown, they did not for the

time feel very auxious as to the alliance by

tell us how many members of the State Legis-

or abeyance the Slavery Question, and how

many are trustworthy Anti-Slavery men? No

ne can say. The results are mixed, vitiated:

time alone can lift the veil that now hangs over

Meanwhile, what do we see? The Know

Nothing organs claim the widespread revolu-

tion as the special work of their Order. The

Nebraska men tell us, that had it not been

for this new element, they would have carried

the country in favor of Popular Sovereignty, as

they call it. Whatever we may believe or pro-

test, the fact remains, that it is now every-

where disputed that the late reverses of the

Administration are to be credited alone or

chiefly to the Anti-Nebraska feeling. The

slaveholders and their supporters at the North

the Anti-Slavery Sentiment.

very movement!

the chaos

entered into them.

his course on the Nebraska Question

ty of our country has become greatly imperilled by a too liberal indulgence of this unholy fra-ternity. Unlike all other religious denominations, the Catholic is not content with the priv ilege of exercising his peculiar religious views, but he is constantly grasping at the usurpation of the civil power. The stand they took on the school question was a specimen of their selfish sectarian aggrandizement. There is not a Catholic Church, or association of any kind, but what is a secret conclave of revolters, devising clandestine measures for subsequent assump tion of power.

Again, our attempts to establish a "prohibitory liquor law" are always met with stern opion by our foreign-born citizens. I can see no propriety in so zealously advocating the cause of a people that is always arrayed against

us in every moral enterprise.

But a few years since, and our sires expose themselves to the mercies of a cruel foe, and the perils of famine in a distant land, for the object of exercising certain religious and political privileges, of which they were deprived by Papal despotism at home. It is to be hoped that the philanthropic commiserations manifested on the part of some of our patriotic men will not encourage the establishment of a simi-lar scourge in our own country.

D. H. Maze.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1854.

The Editor of the Era will be happy to see his friends on New Year's day, as usual,

A COLUMN FOR THE ERA'S OWN SUBSCRI-The New York Christian Advocate, speak

ing of the pressure, says every philanthropic interest feels the money crisis: "the American Bible Society reports nearly twenty thousand dollars loss by it, so far as compared with last

The effect on the newspaper press is no less oppressive. Wages of printing continue high; the price of paper has increased; but patronage is reduced. This is the universal com-

Some States suffer more than others. Short crops in Ohio, and deranged currency in Illinois and Indiana, have for a time made the People feel poor. Every letter we receive has a complaint of the pressure. "We have not raised," says a correspondent in Mansfield, Ohio, "a crop of any kind, this past season.
Oats, the best—wheat, destroyed by red weevil, corn and potatoes by drought. The hardest times and the most severe pressure I have known for thirty-four years."

There is some comfort in the reflection, that the currency of Ohio remains good, and that the products of winter industry, pork, &c., may bring the People relief. In Illinois, Wisconsin, &c., the crops are abundant, so that there can be no permanent pressure, and the panic in their monetary affairs will, we trust, soon pass away.

Our list, as we said once before, is suffering very seriously, as a large portion of it lies in the West. Let us suggest to our friends in sec tions where the pressure is comparatively slight, that some extra effort on their part might make up our losses in other sections. Illinois and Wisconsin, with their large crops, could easily supply the falling off in Ohio And where a subscriber really cannot command the full price of the Era for a year, let him remit for half a year.

Not only has the agricultural interest suffor-A friend writing from Bremer, Maine,

"I find it extremely difficult to obtain subscribers at this time, for money is unusually scarce, business checked, and the prospect be fore us dark. The severe and long-continued dependence in this region,) till many of our most wealthy men have been obliged to stop payment for the present. I furnish all the above at the club price, and advance nearly all

To the faithful friends of the Era who have rallied to its support in this crisis, laboring to keep up its subscription, we return cordial thanks; and their kind words are as sustaining as their substantial deeds. Like the writer of the foregoing, some of them, better off than their neighbors, rather than have the clubs fall off, advance the money for those who have not

the means just now to pay in advance. From some of our voluntary agents we have no response. Will not some friend at every office, where the usual time for calling upon subscribers to renew, has passed by, with out a call from the agent, do us the favor to attend to the business? With a list like ours. running through thirty-one States, many will suffer their subscriptions to expire, without re-

newing them, unless waited upon. May we not suggest, too, to single subscri bers, who have been for years the sole subscribers to the Era at their several offices, whether many of them might not by a little effort associate a few others with them. Lately, we received a club made up by an earnest woman, devoted to the cause of Freedom; and we heard the other day of one, who raised a club of one hundred for a New York paper.

Shall we not be honored with similar efforts As to Know Nothingism, we have felt it our duty to oppose it, and must take the conse quences. Many of its advocates have withdrawn their patronage. Let us hope that the second sober thought of those whom we have lost on this ground, may induce them to retrace their steps. A few, we see, are by no means disposed to leave us. One of them writes:

"I would say, for your encouragement, that your course in relation to Know Nothingism meets with my decided approval. Being a Know Nothing myself, I may be allowed to know something about it."

Another sends us a club of subscribers, and

You see I have more than doubled you list at this office, and will only add, that though a Know Nothing, I desire to know something, as is the case with many of your subscribers, who went into it only for the purpose of over-throwing the old dynasty in Massachusetts. They broke the old shackles, and I hardly hink they will bear any new ones." Good! the "American Organ" cannot whistle

such men into a pro-slavery pack. But we must conclude our business him with a rhyme, which one of our subscribers has ent us, evincing a most obstinate purpose not

o have his paper stopped: Though rocks shall rend and earth shall quake,
Though seas shall roar and mountains shake,
Though cars and steamboats bound and caper,
I pray, dear sir, don't stop my paper."

OUR EXCHANGE LIST.

With the exception of two or three papers, with which we have a certain arrangement, we have not requested any paper to copy our Prospectus or notice our New Volume, preferring that whatever might be done in this way should appear as an act of simple courtesy.

A few, we believe, have extended this cou esy to our paper, and we should be sorry, in Should it so happen, they must notify us of the fact, and they shall be at once restored.

In reducing our exchanges, we obey, no our inclination, but the necessity of retrenchment. We hope this will be accepted by friendcotemporaries as sufficient reason for the

NEW PUBLICATIONS .- The pressure upon our olumns has excluded for some time notices of

ates to matters of practical importance, and from using it for their profligate purposes. re crave for it the attention of our friends. We shall not trespass to such an extent upon their patience very often. We have some thoughts yet to submit upon the question of Naturalization, but they will be condensed as much as possible.

AN APPEAL TO THE OPPONENTS OF SLAVERY.

policy is proposed, the first question requiring consideration is, is it right? Is it founded on right principles, does it aim at right objects, does it devise right means? If we know what these principles, aims, and means are, it is unnecessary, and it may be mischievous, to postone discussion, for the purpose of awaiting evelopments. State the principles and cirimstances of a man, and we can show what his action or "developments" must be, in the long run. Invest one man with absolute powover another, and you can reason out the results without awaiting the testimony of the enses. Put the civil power of the State in the hands of a hierarchy, and spiritual pride, coruption, fanaticism, cruelty, in the ruling order; superstition, ignorance, degradation, servility, spiritual slavery, in the ruled, must be the onsequences.

The first question, then, we repeat, in tion to any new movement or system of policy, is, is it right? If it be, its consequences cannot be evil; if it be not, they cannot be other than evil.

In examining this question, all considera

ions of probable or possible effects on personal, local, temporal interests, should be utterly disregarded. What has this or that man's adancement, this or that party's success, to do with determining a clear question of right or rong? What may gratify my prejudice, the onvenience or demands of my neighborhood or class, is an impertinent consideration. What use or abuse of the movement others may purpose, how it may be turned against evil, and be nade subservient to good, how it may be wielded for the prostration of a corrupt party or clique, or for the elevation of a comparatively pure one-are all considerations, to be laid out of sight, in determining the first necessary ques tion, is the new movement, is the new system of easures, right? For, if it be wrong, no man as a right to use it for any purpose. It is the rerogative of Providence to educe good from evil; so to overrule by eternal laws all moveents, whatever their character, as to make even the folly of man minister to the designs of is wisdom. Our plain duty is, to do rightever "to do evil that good may come."

One more preliminary remark. The time t efend a sound principle is, when it is assail

In the hour of quiet, when men have no speial interest in a Principle, when no circumstance operates to arouse their antagonism for or against it, it is easy to expatiate on its saredness and grandeur. The orator need fear no opposition. Human nature is so far devoted to Truth, that it always does homage to it, when it is abstract, not presently or personally applicable, or, if applicable, in harmony with s present interests. But, when it clashes with ese, then it is that Passion strives with Prin-

In the year 1852, the Independent Democraopenly to the most liberal policy towards foreign immigrants. Its presses and public men vere loud in their professions of devotion to the brotherhood of man, which they said enjoined such a policy. Their National Convention, held at Pittsburgh, in 1852, glowing with the love of human brotherhood, adopted unanimously the following resolution-

"That emigrants and exiles from the Old World should find a cordial welcome to homes of comfort and fields of enterprise in the New and every attempt to abridge their privilege of becoming citizens and owners of the soil among us, ought to be resisted with inflexible determi-

And on their platform, containing this just and generous declaration, stood John P. HALE, our candidate for the Presidency. Of vas no clap-trap about: it was not a device to catch votes. We were all believers in a Common Humanity, all prepared to maintain the Tyranny! rights of man, without respect to color, race, or

In the year 1854, another Party arises, whose policy in relation to foreign immigrants and foreign-born citizens is embodied in the following resolutions, passed at a great meeting of the Know Nothings of Washington, last fall, and proclaimed by the Know Nothing organs generally .

" Resolved, That we will not vote for nor assist in elevating foreigners by birth to offices of trust, honor, or emolument," &c. "Resolved, That the naturalization laws ought

be totally repealed, or materially altered; and the term of residence, before admission to the rights of citizenship, be extended to the period of twenty-one years.'

This policy is urged by a powerful Party, invisible, secret, and just now holding sway over the popular mind. It is in the very teeth of that proclaimed by the Free Democratic Party two years ago, and of course meets with the sternest opposition from the Press and the Pub- Freedom who does not regret that the Anti- Slavery men, by tampering with it, by trying lie Men of this Party-does it not? How can it be otherwise? Are we to believe that the professions of the Party in 1852 were all to to act upon the simple issues raised by the hope that a powerful secret Association, ignorcatch votes - mere electioneering devices? Nebraska Bill? Popular action had broken ing the Slavery question, and embracing such Have we forgotten so soon the claims of our up all party lines in the March, April, August, men as Fillmore, Clayton, Stockton, Houston, Common Humanity? Have we trampled un and September elections. Popular action would Garrett Davis, Rayner, Ulmann, and Broome, der foot the holy doctrine of the Brotherhood of Man? Shall we trim our sails to catch the October and November elections; and then we popular breeze? Shall we shrink from the sup- could have pointed to the results as clear vicport of a right Principle because it is assailed? Bold when no danger threatens, shall we cower when it lifts its front? Shall we place Success struggle with Slavery and Hunkerism. above Right? Cause Principle to give way to Schemes of Party, or Personal Advancement Are we converts to the notion that there is no success but such as a majority of voters can confer-no good but in place or position Can we forget that the man who cuts himself off from public station, rather than reach it by questionable means, is higher than the unscrupulous place-hunter, luxuriating in the rewards of ambition, but without self-respect or a good conscience? Can any consideration of mere

uflexible adherence to our principles? No: We will not wrong the Free Democratic avored its operations, intent alone upon pros-

Is it right to exclude foreign-born citizens from of Slavery? All the Congressmen elect from the Anti-Slavery feeling. office, and virtually to exclude foreign immi- Massachusetts are Know Nothings; but how The Eatonton (Geo.) Independent Press, grants from citizenship? Is it right to ex-clude our Catholic fellow-citizens from office? Is it right to unite with, or favor, an organization, which ignores the great practical political Question of our country and age-the Question of Slavery?

The Anti-Slavery man who renders a negative answer on one or all of these points, cannot unite with such an organization, act with it, or forbear to oppose it, without lending his part of the only form of prayer ever taught by influence to what he believes to be wrong. Passing by this view of the question now, we will consider the subject in the light of expedi-

ency : for, after all, many minds are inaccessible to the face of abstract discussion. The agitation of the question of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise aroused the indignation of the Northern mind against Slavery, as it had never been aroused before, and the Slavery Question.

onsummation of that outrage inspired it with

the firm resolve to punish those who had effected it, and at the same time to redeem the Federal Government from vassalage to Slavery. This movement of the Northern mind comsenced the moment the Nebraska Bill came inder discussion, and began to show itself at the ballot-box, in the elections of last Spring. Nothingism, not only avoids the Slavery issue, The election in New Hampshire was held before the bill was passed; the most strenuous efforts were made to exempt the Administrafrom all responsibility for it; the Democratic Party was assured that it was not regarded as a test or issue in the canvass; but, despite this

This was accomplished without the interven ion of Know Nothingism. The secret Order a clandestine association! Such is the first had not yet assumed an independent organiza-

trickery, the People saw through the deception,

and returned to the Legislature an Anti-Ad-

tion in New Hampshire. In April, elections were held in Rhode Island and Connecticut; the issues were those raised by the Nebraska Bill: and in both States, the York, and Pennsylvania? How much are they Anti-Nebraska and Anti-Administration forces | worth? No man can answer-for the results carried the day triumphantly. In Connecticut, are mixed and vitiated, and time alone can an against Catholic, Native against Naturalspecially, Toucey, the Nebraska Senator, was buked, Gillette, Free Democrat, was elected United States Senator for the short term. Foster, Anti-Slavery Whig, for the long term.

This revolution, too, was achieved without

he intervention of Know Nothingism. Deeper and stronger ran the tide of Antin order that felt its renovating power. Thor-South, it yielded to the prevailing sentiment. Whigs. Free-Soilers, and Independent Democrats, united, and elected an Anti-Nebraska Governor and an Anti-Nebraska Legislature. This, too, was done without the intervention

of Know Nothingism. Then came the elections in Maine and Vermont, held in the early part of September. The issues raised by the Nebraska Bill were ciple; and in that conflict, he is the true man here also the sole issues. The People thought who more plainly and sternly than ever vindiof nothing else, would hear of nothing else; exclude from the canvass thorough Anti-Slavery to Slavery, and every other practical Political who more plainly and sternly than ever vindi-cates the requirements of Truth against the and they demanded a union of the friends of discussion. But, the West was carried against Question, inscribing on their banners, Freedo'n, demand was at last complied with. Whigs, cy, or Free Democratic Party, was committed Liberal Democrats, Independent Democrats, united in one movement, and the result was even a greater revolution than had been accom- sults, of the canvass, has alloyed our satisfacplished in the other States. The Administration was overwhelmed-Hunkerism and Slavery

received a stunning rebuke. All this, too, was effected without the intervention of Know Nothingism. The Secret Order had not yet manifested itself as a distinet organization. The People were left to take their own way of dealing with a Pro-Slavery Administration.

Here, then, were six States, all of them Democratic but one, in which, on the naked issues raised by the Nebraska Bill, the Popular feeling had broken down party difference, and united the masses in direct opposition to Slavery. With what exultation did the opponents of Slavery record these successive victories! ourse, it was an honest declaration: there With what hope look forward to the regeneration of the free States, and the redemption of the Federal Government from Slaveholding

> Was there anything in the circumstances or character of the People in those States peculiarly favoring such a revolution? Not at all-So far from it, the antecedents of all of them, except Vermont, gave no ground for anticipating so wonderful a change. Anti-Slavery sentiment was more widely prevalent and active in Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin; and the Anti-Nebraska feeling was, to say the least, as strong in all the other free States. Nor was there in these any greater devotion to the old parties. Had the People there been let alone, had there been no new element thrown into the canvass, had the Anti-Slavery sentiment been allowed to act alone, without the intervention of Know Nothingism, would not the revolution in the remaining nine free States have been just as decisive and direct aim, waged war against Slavery and the overwhelming? He who doubts it must have Slave Power? Some of the leaders gone over read the signs of the times and studied human nature to little profit. Is there a true friend of carry forward the Anti-Slavery cause and Anti-Slavery sentiment was not left undisturbed in to out-general old Hunkers in using it; some its action-that the People were not left free of them silent and non-committal, in the strange have broken them up, just as effectually in the may be induced to help forward the Anti-Slatories of Freedom, of the Anti-Slavery senti- Scattered, divided; some, swallowed up in the ment, achieved in an open, a manly, a direct the new Party; some, without trust in one an-

But the People were not left to act simply upon the Anti-Slavery issue. A new Power had been insidiously mustering its forces, maturing its plans, and it did not hesitate to introduce new issues into the canvass, and to ignore the Question which had given the first impulse to healthful and united action among the masses. Where it could hope for impunity, it opposed this action; where it felt unequal to this, it favored it, although at the same time it took care to secure as much of the substantial nuccess weigh a moment in the scale against fruits as it could, for itself, and to claim as its own the credit of the results. In the three States where, owing to unwise or selfish coun-Party by supposing that it has quite fallen un- sels, the demand of the People for a union of der the influence of low views of expediency.

the opponents of Slavery had not been composition to Slavery and the Slave Power.

Some of its members have been for a time beplied with, and some disaffection was the rewildered by the sudden and extraordinary sult, it openly appeared as a distinct party, and Nothingism, rendered helpless by Know Nothachievements of the Invisible Order. Some, by its crooked policy showed an utter want of not identifying themselves with it, have, with principle on the Slavery Question: for examout due consideration of the nature of the act, ple, by electing in Pennsylvania, the Pro-Nebraska, Administration candidate for Canal changed none of its plans. Cuba, Dominica, rating the old Parties. Some, unwisely as we Commissioner; by running in New York a Kansas, Utah, California, Central America. nink, have refrained from opposing it, from Silver Gray Hunker Whig as candidate for are still embraced in the scheme of its acquithe notion that it would soon come to an end. Governor, and defeating several Anti-Slavery sitions. It has no fear of Catholics, for they Some, in a strange oblivion of its fundamentally candidates for Congress; and in Massachusetts, do not flourish in the South. It is not troubled wrong principles, have contemplated co-opera- by overriding the Republican movement, and by foreigners, for the immigrant shuns the field tion with it, for the sake of securing the ad- electing for Governor a man whose antecedents of slave labor. But it encourages Know Nothvancement of the Anti-Slavery Cause. Some, were Pro-Slavery, but who at the eleventh hour ingism, for it may succeed in checking that to the Administration. for its complicity in that ions which have been accumula- stranger still, forgetting that "honesty is the felt obliged, by public sentiment, to come out tide of foreign immigration which has so idly enhanced the political power of the

Our editorial below is long, but it re- to prevent Hunker and Pro-Slavery politicians how much of the results in these three States is of the naturalized citizens, whose votes, it ap- solve of the People of Massachusetts to escape destiny is not only to remedy the evils resulting to be attributed to the Anti-Nebraska feeling, and prehends, may yet be turned against its am- from the thraldom of the Money Power! Now, have not all these classes overlooked how much to Know Nothingism? How many bitious schemes. At all events, it rejoices that the one great preliminary question—is the members of Congress from Pennsylvania and a new element of excitement and dissension speech of Mr. Banks, as reported to us by those new movement right? Are secret oath-bound New York are Know Nothings? How many has been introduced in the free States, the inpolitical Associations, in a free country, right? of them can be trusted to act upon the subject evitable effect of which is to check and divide stracts given of it in the papers—a speech, it

> "The New York Tribune and National Era reform at the hazard of weakening their Order. reform at the hazard of weakening their Order, or impairing the prospects of some favorite aspirant for political honors? We have ceased to trust in mere professious. The inclination or opinion of a man may be one way; his circumstances or party allegiance dictate another way. We would not trust an angel in a wrong position. "Lead us not into temptation," is a

"Lead us not into temptation," is a "They have succeeded, very effectually." says, "in overshadowing the boisterous, clari-Inspiration. We have no doubt that General orons fanatics of the North," and it proceeds Cass was as indignant at the first proposal to o philosophize in a style that Northern men repeal the Missouri Compromise, as Henry Wilson of Massachusetts; but the false posishould give beed to.

should give heed to.

"The North," it says, "is led by excitement; and controlled by isms. The latest ism is always the most popular, and commands the greatest number of votaries. As a friend remarked to us the other day—one who was himself born and raised at the North—if some bold fellow in Yankee-land should get up an expedition to the moon, the Yankees would forsake their all, and follow him. This disposition to follow everything new, then, has induced the Yankees to quit, for a while at least, the nighter sensation, and open upon the Know Nothing trail.

"We can't help rejoicing at this, even though erous impulse. We will trust the Anti-Slavery actions of no man, bound by an organization which aims at national power by ignoring the Mr. Banks of Massachusette, confidence of Anti-Slavery men generally by winter, went home, joined the new Party, was re-elected by it to Congress, comes back to

Washington, and in his first speech this session, in which he attempts to vindicate Know Nothingism, not only avoids the Slavery issue, but, where it rises necessarily before him, turns his face away from it. He stands up the very impersonation of the policy and spirit of the Order, knowing nothing of Slavery or Anti-Slavery and the great revolution in Massachu. sheep before, and we preferred their pursuing anything rather than sheep. For though they were doing wrong in their chase after swine it setts, which some of our friends are attributing in great part to the workings of the Anti-Slawas not near so wrong as chasing the worldy very sentiment, he attributes to the tyranny of animals, and we could soon beat the ministrution majority, pledged against the Ne-braska iniquity.

the Money Power, and the eagerness of its poor, miserable, oppressed victims, to escape trail than that of the woolly animals which re poor, miserable, oppressed victims, to escape from it by the safe and effectual stratagem of trait than that of the woolly animals which i re accustomed to bring forth their clamorous c'y: to wit, the niggers. And if they go in purs it of Dutchmen, Irishmen, and Frenchmen, thise have the power to help vote them off, and can take care of themselves." demonstration of Know Nothingism in Con-

So, while the Northern People are fighting about Popery and Foreignism, turning away their attention from Slavery, arraying Protestized citizen, and absolutely driving the lat er back into the old Democratic Party, as the only protector of his rights, these cunning Slavery Propaganda exult over their folly, and, without discord or disunion, quietly prosecute

their scheme of universal empire. This is what Know Nothingism has done for us. Are the friends of Freedom satisfied? Slavery feeling; and Iowa was the next State The Know Nothing organization (it is said, but What is our plain duty? Let every Anti-Slavery man come out from a Political Order. oughly Democratic, wedded to the Administration, trained by politicians devoted to the strong for union against Slavery, that the secret policy towards Foreigners and a portion of our policy towards Foreigners and a portion of our fellow-citizens, and ignoring the Slavery Questions of the prevention of the policy towards for in free from the general sentiment. It fell in tion. Let the work of Anti-Slavery reorganiwith it, contrived to regulate it in many places, nation be begun in every free State. Let to determine its course and nominations. No- Whigs, who have given up Whiggery, Democrats, who have given up the Administration, Free Democrats, who have so long struggled in a meagre minority against the Slave Power. meet together, openly repudiate all other politplaces to disclaim Abolitionism, to keep in the lical obligations, and organize upon a clear, full background prominent Anti-Slavery men, to declaration of principles and policy in relation Equality of Rights, Opposition to Oath-Bound Secret Political Associations, Liberal Policy to Foreigners, No Disfranchisement on account of Color, Race, or Religion. And whatever our hands find to do, let us do it now, and with all our might.

BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

Congress has shown, thus far, commendable industry. Its committees report promptly, and the members are evidently more disposed to work than talk. The Senate has passed an important bill, providing for a Court of Claims, which it was effected. But now, will any one and the House has already disposed of some Appropriation bills, besides adopting a measure latures, how many of the Congressmen elect, for the reorganization of the Judiciary of the are Know Nothings, holding in subordination District.

> Among the noticeable events of the last week, was a short speech from Mr. Benton, read in his absence by Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, n opposition to the motion of Mr. Mace, for the prohibition of Slavery in Kansas and Nebraska. He assumed that the agitation of such a measure this session would only produce evil, by retarding the settlement of Kansas, and that its agitation next winter would be useless. as Kansas would then be applying for admitsion as a State; and then, he held, Congress would have no right to refuse admission, whether Slavery were recognised in the new State or not. He also condemned the action of the Eastern Emigration Societies, attributing to them the violent demonstrations of the Missourians on the Territory.

find consolation in ascribing them rather to The speech was temperate, but it rather took the power of Know Nothingism, than that of both his friends and enemies by surprise-the latter finding an ally, and the former, an oppo-And, where is your Independent Democracy, nent, where they were not looking for one. your noble band of Free-Soilers, who for so The Anti-Nebraska men could see no force in many years, through good and evil report, with his reasons against the motion of Mr. Mace, no inflexible determination, with signal disinforce in his assumption that the representatives terestedness, with a clear philosophy, and a of the Union may not reject, if they see proper, any new applicant for admission, and no ius tice in his attempt to liken the bona fide setto the secret Order; some of them plotting to tlers in Kansas, sent out from the East, to the citizens of Missouri, who went over into the Territory, to vote one day, and came back the next. They all seem to have forgotten, that in opposing the repeal of the Missouri Compronise, Mr. Benton, like General Houston, never placed himself on Anti-Slavery ground, as maintained at the North, but chiefly on the ground of good faith, national comity, and opposition to agitation. The Anti-Nebraska men of the free States, founding their hostility to And where are the masses of the Party? the measure chiefly on their hostility to Slavery, and regarding it only as one of a series of acts emanating from the aggressive system of other; all, without organization. Some of the Slave Power, and intended to strengthen it their editors have become Know Nothings, and and facilitate its extension, must of course take very different views, and pursue a very differtheir papers show it, for the Anti-Slavery discussion is no longer prominent in their colent policy, from those of either of those gentle-

Meantime, the Whigs are again trying to Another event that gave occasion to ommotion was a debate on Know Nothingism elections, and the so-called Democratic Party between Mr. Barry of Mississippi and Mr. is only awaiting an opportunity to reorganize Banks of Massachusetts. The speech of Mr. in all the Northern States, ignoring also the Banks has not yet been reported, but it is Slavery Question, but ready to raise, as its proper to say that it gave great dissatisfaction battle-cry, "Down with Oath-Bound Political to those of our Anti-Slavery friends who have suffered no obligations to come between them A few months since, the free States bid fair to and the Anti-Slavery cause. Following Mr. be united not only in the Congressional elections. Benton's speech, he took no notice of its pobut, in the Presidential election of 1856, in sition, further than to speak a good word for the character of the emigrants sent out by the Eastern Emigration Society; and, like the Order to which he belongs, he overlooked in toto the question of Slavery. Never could he have ingism before the united Slave Interest. There is no discord in the counsels of this been re-elected to Congress, but in virtue of the Interest. It has abated nothing of its claims. Anti-Slavery sentiment; and he must have seen it claimed throughout his State, that the Anti-Nebraska feeling, conjoined with disgust at the old parties, produced the singular revolution in that State. And yet not a word had he to say on this aspect of the change-not a word of the indignation of the People at the Nebraska outrage of the rebuke they designed to administer rap- outrage. No-Slavery and Anti-Slavery were

who heard it, and as appears from all the ab was remarked, so "National," in the cant

uses of Know Nothingism in Virginia. It is with sorrow we record these acts of pubic men, to whom many of the friends of Free dom had looked, as champions of their cause. We impute no improper motives-it is perhaps not fair even to assume that they are inconsis ent with their former course. But, we may safely assume that they develop principles and a policy, which have nothing in common with the creed and policy of the organized opponents of Slavery and the Slave power.

For the National Era for our benefit. MAUD MULLER. Mand Muller, on a summer's day, Raked the meadow sweet with hay Beneath her torn hat glowed the wealth Singing, she wrought, and her merry glee The mock-bird echoed fromhis tree. But, when she glanced to the far-off town, White from its hill-slope locking down, The sweet song died, and a vague unrest and a nameless longing filled her breast-A wish, that she hardly dawd to own, The Judge rode slowly down the lane. He drew his bridle in the shale Of the apple-trees, to greet the maid And ask a draught from the spring that flowed She stooped where the cool spring bubbled up, And filled for him her small tin cup. And blushed as she gave it, looking down On her feet so bare and her tattered gown. "Thanks!" said the Judge, "a sweeter draught He spoke of the grass and flowers and trees, Then talked of the having and wondered whethe The cloud in the west would bring foul weather And Maud forgot her brier-tom gown. And listened, while a pleased surprise At last, like one who for delay Seeks a vain excuse, he rode away

Maud Muller looked and sighed: "Ah, me That I the Judge's bride might be "He would dress me up in silks so fine "My father should wear a broadcloth coat; My brother should sail a pulnted boat. "I'd dress my mother so grand and gay. And the baby should have a new toy each day " And I'd feed the hungry and clothe the poor. The Judge looked back as he climbed the bill And saw Mand Muller standing still "A form more fair, a face more sweet, " And her modest answer and graceful air Show her wise and good as she is fair "Would she were mine, and I to-day, Like her, a harvester of hay "But low of cattle and song of birds And health and quiet and loving words But he thought of his sisters proud and cold

So, closing his heart, the Judge rode on, nd Mand was left in the field alone. But the lawyers smiled that afternoon, And the young girl mused beside the well, He wedded a wife of richest dower. Yet off, in his marble hearth's bright glow. He watched a picture come and go: And sweet Maud Muller's hazel eyes Off, when the wine in his glass was red, And closed his eyes on his garnished rooms, And the proud man sighed, with a secret pain Ah, that I were free again! "Free as when I rode that day. She wedded a man unlearned and poor,

But care and sorrow, and child-birth pain, And oft, when the summer sun shone hot On the new-mown hav in the meadow lot And she heard the little spring brook fall Over the roadside, through the wall In the shade of the apple-tree again And, gazing down with a timid grace. Sometimes her narrow kitchen walls Stretched away into stately halls: The weary wheel to a spinnet turned, And for him who sat by the chimney-lug. A manly form at her side she saw, And joy was duty and love was law Then she took up her burden of life again Saying only, "It might have been Alas for maiden, alas for Judge, God pity them both! and pity us all. For of all sad words of tongue or pen. The saddest are these: "It might have been Ah, well! for us all some sweet hope lies And, in the hereafter, angels may Roll the stone from its grave away!

THE NATIONAL ORGAN of the Know Nothings December 19th) justifies the tyrannical proceure of the National Council, against which the Brooklyn lodges protested. It says, in relation to the late election in New York-

"The election being over, the American par y resolved to purge itself of the Abolition ele-ments which had been introduced clandestinely into the Councils, under the influence or direcion of Seward, for the purpose of controlling the action of our party, and turning it to hi has taken to purify the party, and purge it such dross and scum, we of course know not but of this we feel assured—they mean to drive Sewardism, alias Abolitionism, from the Amer ican camp, and to create for the future an una dulterated and patriotic Union-preserving Amer ican party.

The same National Organ wages war Chase and Sumner, gratuitously, as it would seem; for, although hostile to the Order, they have had no occasion to make any demonstration against it, and they cannot be accused of playing the demagogue with naturalized citieem; for, although hostile to the Order, they playing the demagogue with naturalized citi-zens. It denounces them simply because they beneficial result of this election, so far as your are Anti-Slavery men. It says:

"Of what avail would it be to change laws of naturalization, or to repeal them, if the Union is to be destroyed by such men as Seward, Chase, and Sumner? If, at the same time that we get rid of the evils of foreign influence and of indiscriminate foreign immigration, we

from foreign votes and influence, but to annihilate that class of American demagogues who seek the destruction of our Federal Union.

Chase, Sumner, and Seward, demagogue seeking to destroy the Union! It must seem strange to Mr. Banks, that he has won the unphraseology of the day, as to be adapted to the truculently anathematizes Mr. Sumner.

MARTHA RUSSELL'S NEW BOOK LEAVES FROM THE TREE IGDRASYL. By Martha Russel

Boston : J. P. Jewett & Co. For sale by Taylor & Man ry, Washington, D. C.
The readers of the Era will greet this colle tion of stories and essays with more than the cursory glance of curiosity. They will take to their hearts with the warmth of tried friendship these "leaves," whose freshening and healing influences have by no means withered, since they were first plucked from the life-tree

There are few sketches so well fitted to stand the critical test of a second reading as these of Era. Martha Russell. Their author is no superficial looker over the field of humanity, whose aim is to produce, at slight cost, a startling impression of her own literary power. She is rich in the treasures of experience and reflection, and in that expansion of soul which seeks to make her fellow-creatures partakers of her best gifts. Never forgetting the obligation of "a ready the majorities of the Anti-Nebraska Congress writer," to leave the world "wiser and bet men from Ohio: Ist district, T. C. Day, 3, ter" for his labors, she chooses, with the tact | 2d district, J. S. Harrison, 3,671; 3d district of a highly cultivated, moral instinct, such subjects as bear directly and forcibly upon the 3,112; 6th district, Jonas R. Emrie, 4,540; 7th evils of society. There is a rare fitness, too, in her choice of words to clothe her ideas. Both jamin Stanton, 7,650; 9th district, C. K. Wathave been brooded over by an earnest heart, for they bear its unmistakable impress 4,159; 11th district, V. B. Horton, 2,911; 12th

for they bear its unmistakable impress. The "Diary," already so extensively and justly applauded, takes the most prominent place in this collection. It is difficult for us, 16th district, Edward Ball, 2,193; 17th district, Edward B who greet Elizabeth Lytton as an old acquaintance, to realize that the simple, strong-hearted girl, who has so confidingly unfolded her soul 21st district, J. A. Bingham, 4,622. Total Fu to our gaze, is not a woman whom we have sion majority for Congress, 80,572. met among those that live and breathe around us. We seem to have seen her, as well as wept with her; we should certainly recognise her anywhere. Among the shorter sketches, those entitled "An Incident on the Sea-shore," and "Death by the Way-side," strike us as the most exquisitely wrought. The "Sketches of our Village," which make

up the latter part of the volume, have been often and favorably compared with the work of Mary Russell Mitford, bearing a similar title. Certainly, for an American reader, they must possess higher charms. Choice bits of the historical information, which is every year becoming more rare and valuable are supposed. Certainly, for an American reader, they must ing more rare and valuable, are woven in many of these sketches; in others, we find most charming pictures of country life, as it now is

There are imaginations which soar above the dusty arena of mortality-angels robed in white, who dazzle the uplifted eyes of the white, who dazzle the uplifted eyes of the "Minois—James C. Allen, Willis Allen wondering world they disdain. There are other Wifliam Richardson—3. "ministering ones" of the Ideal, and they too are clothed in white; but they walk cheerfully among the flowers and the thorns of the Actual in this world of trouble, turning aside the one, and showering sunshine upon the other. Of the latter is Martha Russell. Would there were many like her!

BANKING IN THE DISTRICT .-- A bill has pass ed Congress to prohibit the issue of bank notes in the District of Columbia, under five dollars. We had hoped to see the whole system of banks of circulation abolished here. There is no reasonable demand for it. No interest of our citizens requires it. Gold and silver are paid to all the employes of the Government-heads of bureaus, clerks, contractors, laborers, &c .- and there would always be enough of it here for all legitimate purposes. In fact, we are in principle a hard-money man.

THE NEW YORK HERALD is one of the fiercest champions of Know Nothingism in the coun- tration are also moving. The Western Reserve try. It says that arrangements are in progress by which Seward is to be defeated in New York, and Wise in Virginia, the managers of the Order in both States having a good un- rascality prevented that; and the State can do derstanding. It says, since the recent expurgation which has taken place in New York. the Order is advancing with unparalleled rapidity; and it adds-

"We have not a doubt that, if the State elections of the present year were to take place over again, the result in every other State would l as disastrous to the old parties, the Adminis tration, and the Anti-Slavery coalition, as the recent astounding election in Massachusetts."

All of which is approvingly copied by the National Organ at Washington

Going Backwards .- A movement has bee made in the Canadian Council for the free transmission through the mails of newspapers and periodicals. Our Postmaster General moves Congress to raise the rates on newspapers to the old standard, two cents! This is not the only instance where the English mind is going forward, and the American mind seems going backward. The English, a few years ago, abolished restrictions on Catholics, and admitted them to all the rights of citizenship. The restrictions they got ashamed of, it is now proposed to adopt in this country! Hurrah for Progress in this land of the Free!

Is It So ?-The Independent (N. H.) Democrat says-" We are glad the Democratic party They ask : is dead. We know not what is to come in it place. But we are sure there can come greater enemy to Christianity, Temperanc Freedom, and the principles of Eternal Justice than has been the Democratic party in the last few years of its existence. No organization can ever be more potent for strengthening Slavery, palsying the national heart, and eradicating all just principles from the breasts of the American people. Dead let it be."

We do not differ from our out-spoken friend as to the thing, but the name. That which assumed to be the Democratic Party, we hope is dead. At all events, it ought to die. All that is said of that sham Party is true. But, its name was a misnomer. Democracy is not Oppression. Democracy and Democratic are good names, and mean good things. Denounce, as you will, the Administration Party, the Hunker Party, the Slavery Party, the so-called Demo eratic Party, but let us not consider lost the venerable title, Democratic Party. It has been anything but that.

TAKING IT COOLLY.

BOSTON, Dec. 9, 1854. You are doubtless aware that, in comm Massachusetts, I sympathize with, and am a member of, the American Party. No one, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can doubt, familiar with the facts in the case, can dou while Massachusetts has made progress in op-posing the foes of religious liberty, she has also advanced with rapid strides towards the overown views are concerned. Here, we look on the enemies of personal, religious, and political freedom, as allied powers of despotism, equally to be destroyed.

The Legislature elect is the most Anti-Slavery and Temperance one ever chosen in this

State. The two leaders, Messrs. Gardner and as insignificant abstractions, and the petual, what do we gain? The Tribune misresult was charged upon the fixed retakes the mission of the American party, whose hard to promote union in a Fusion movement which it was intended to secure.

ive of previous political affinities.

Should I fail to renew my subscription for a paper as soon as it failed in all particulars to , inasmuch as with not a single one of them

of the opponents to the Nebraska Bill, irrespect-

represent my views, I should long since have stopped the twenty-three periodicals I now strange to Mr. Banks, that he has won the un-qualified admiration of an "Organ" which thus of ideas as varied as the emblems of humanity. He who insists upon, or even expects in another, identity of opinion with himself, is a transcendentalist, who theorizes at the expense of practicability. I like, therefore, your independence in expressing your views on political and other questions, whether they accord with my own or not. And, believing that the general tendency of your paper is for the advancement of truth and justice, in spite of its Hunkerism concerning the new organization, I hereby take the liberty of enclosing my annual subscription of two dollars.

Your obedient servant.

It is but fair to say that our friend indited this epistle two days before the re-election of Mayor Smith by the new organization .- Ed.

POLITICAL-INTELLIGENCE.

STATE ELECTION IN OHIO-OFFICIAL. For Supreme Judge,-Swan, Rep., 186,698 Board of Public Works. - Blickensderfor.

Rep., 183,472; Miller, Ad., 109,785.

Members of Congress.—The following shows

district, Aaron Harlan, 7,621; 8th district, Ber C. J. Albright, 2,315; 18th district, Benjamin F. Leiter, 3,685; 19th district, Edward Wade

The following is a list of the members of

ongress from the free States who voted for the Nebraska Bill . " Maine-Moses McDonald-1. New Hampshire-Harry Hibbard-1

"Connecticut—Colin M. Ingersoll—1.
"New York—Thos. W. Cumming, Francis Cutting, Peter Rowe, John J. Taylor, Wm. J. Tweed, Hiram Walbridge, Mike Walsh, Theodore R. Westbrook—9.

"Pennsylvania—Samuel A. Bridges, John

New Jersey-Samuel Lilly, George Vail-2 " Ohio-David T. Disney, Frederick Green, E. B. Olds, Wilson Shannon—4.

"Indiana—John G. Davis, Cyrus L. Dur ham, Norman Eddy, William H. English, Thos A. Hendricks, James H. Lane, Smith Miller -7.

Michigan-Samuel Clark, David Stuart-2 Iowa-Bernard Henn-1. California-Milton S. Latham, J. A. Mc

Of these, only seven, it is understood, have en re-elected.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Governor elect of South Carolina, James H. Adams, in his Inaugural Message, says he has nothing new to say or recommend on the question of Slavery. The signs of the times purpose on the part of the Northern States to assail and degrade, or ruin the Southern States. How or when the South shall unite to redress the perils of her condition, I will not venture

to anticipate." This is rather a faint wail for South Carolina

The Ohio State Democratic Convention is called to meet the 8th of January, ensuing. The opponents of Slavery and the Admir Chronicle proposes Mr. Chase as the next Gov. ernor of the State. He should have been sent back to the Senate, it remarks, but political ne less now than make its faithful Senate

Governor: * All the friends of Freedom can unite on Mr. Chase for Governor, and B. F. Wade for Senator, and sweep the State. It is time our from the hands of the Pierce Nebrascals; and there is no doubt but Mr. Chase would concen-

trate the full Republican force to that end.' The Paulding Democrat is no less enrnest In an article on the subject, it says : "We then say that there will be no opportu

nity for the people to testify their adhesion to principle, by electing Mr. Chase to fill any such vacancy, because, in the question now at issue before the people, Mr. Wade and Mr. Chase both advocate the doctrine vindicated by the people of Ohio, at the late election. "Entertaining these views and sentiments we then say that the people of Ohio owe it to

hemselves to directly and impartially endors

Mr. Chase's Senatorial representation of their political sentiments, by electing him Governor at the next election. Some doubt having been expressed by one of our correspondents as to the position of John A. Bingham, Member of Congress elect from the 21st district in Ohio, a friend has sent us a copy of the correspondence between him and Messrs. Lukens and Finney, published in

the Cadiz (O.) Republican, September 21st. "1. Has Congress the power to legislate Sla very into any Territory whatever? 2. Are you in favor of repealing all laws of the United States which do permit the intred tion of Slavery in any Territory of the United States, and of prohibiting, by law, the introduc-tion of Slavery into any and all Territory of the United States?

"3. Is the Fugitive Slave Law constituti "4. Are you opposed to any further extension of Slavery, and also to the admission of slave States?

In reply, he says: "That, by American law, no man can be subjected to involuntary slavery, and converted in o a chattel. Slavery, as it exists within the United States Constitution, but Independent of it; but, within the Territories, the Constitution s supreme, and THERE Slavery can only exist n violation of the Constitution.

He adds, with an explicitness that leaves no room for doubt or evasion-"I do not hesitate to say, that it is the duty

of Congress to forever probibit involuntary ser-vitude in any and all the Territories of the United States, except as 'punishment for crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.' This was the provision of the Ordinance of 1787, and was re-enacted by the first Congress for the government of the Terri-tories of the United States northwest of the

our Government may hereafter acquire.

"The 10th and 32d sections of the recent act organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas should be forthwith repealed, as thereby the 8th section of the Missouri act, prohib ing Slavery within said Territories, is declared operative; and for the further reason, that by said two sections of said Nebrassa and Kansas bill, it is declared that Slavery is 'not that the excluded' from said Territories, and that the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Bill are extended to and made of full force within said

"The Fugitive Slave Bill should also be